

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62 29

JAMES W. ROBINSON
NURSERIES
SUPPLEMENT TO CATALOG
ADDITIONS & ERRATA

WILD FLOWERS, SEEDS, BULBS, TREES
AND SHRUBS

MIXED WILD FLOWER SEEDS. Specially prepared. Many kinds. Pound, \$4.00; half pound, \$2.50; 2 ozs. \$1.50; Oz. \$1.00; Small pkts. 50 and 25 cents.

SPECIAL OFFER: Where selection of varieties is left to me I will give \$6 worth of plants for \$5.00; \$12.50 value for \$10.00. For larger amounts 25% additional value will be sent when requested.

WHEN TO SOW WILD FLOWERS

Annuals. The best time to sow the annual wild flowers is early in the fall before the first rain or during the early part of the rainy season. The seed should germinate soon after the first rain following the sowing and in seasons with a normal rainfall will require no further attention. Later sowings may be made up until the beginning of February, but these later sowings may not succeed quite as well as those sown in the fall and the blooming period when natural rainfall is depended upon will be shorter. Where artificial watering can be practiced, sowings can be made up until the early part of March.

Perennials. The perennials can be sown at almost any time of the year, the late spring to early fall being a very good time. Most species if started at this time of the year will flower the following spring and summer.

IN THE EASTERN STATES

In the eastern states follow the same instructions as given for California, but sow in the spring as soon as the cold weather is over.

AR BUTUS—NUMMALARIA—2-3 ft. leaves one inch or less long—fine dwarf shrub for rockery—4 inch pot size plants 50 cts.—larger plants established in cans \$2.50 up.

AR BUTUS—UVA URSI (*Menzinata*) fine evergreen foliage, small bell shaped flowers, red berries—fine under trees and in rockeries, grows only 4 in. tall and spread 3 ft. over the rocks. 4 in. pot size 50 cts., Gal. \$1.00, 2 Gal. \$1.50, 2-3 ft. \$2.50.

BARTONIA—Annual large yellow flowers. Seed 25 cts.

BRODIAEA

BRODIAEAS have a small bulb producing grassy basal leaves and very slender, stiff, naked stems bear heads of waxy flowers of great beauty and lasting qualities. All are pretty. They grow exactly like *Calochortus* and their culture is the same as for that bulb. They are very hardy and very easy to grow. In California, they are easily naturalized in almost any soil. Plant them 2 inches deep and leave them alone. They are especially happy in the light shade of deciduous trees, in crevices in rocks, or in rough gritty soils.

Reports from many Eastern points indicate that *Brodiaeas* are perfectly hardy. Mr. Stephen Hamblin of Harvard Botanic Gardens lists *Capitata*, *Lactea*, and *Laxa* as being absolutely hardy and long-lived. As these do not differ in habits from a number of others, I would extend his remark to include all.

Brodiaeas can be shipped from September to December 1.

Culture. As for *Calochortus*, which see.

Time of Flowering. One of the earliest spring flowers, coming here in March. Other species flower in April and May while *Californica*, *Grandiflora* flower in July.

BRODIAEA—COCCINEA or **Floral Firecracker**. The slender stems rise a foot or two feet high and a group mingled with ferns or like foliage plants is most effective. They prefer loose, gritty soil. Large bulbs, 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

BRODIAEIA—LAXA, "BLUE KING," has deep, almost indigo blue flowers. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

MIXED BRODIAEAS, 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.75; \$3.25 per 100.

BRODIAEA COLLECTION 100 bulbs, 5 varieties, my selection, \$3.50; 50 bulbs, \$2.

BUTTERFLY TULIPS

TRUE MARIPOSA, OR BUTTERFLY TULIPS

Until one has seen a good collection of these plants, he has no idea how much Nature can do in the variation of one flower. All *Mariposas* are simply forms of *Calochortus venustus*.

Cup-shaped flowers, one to many on a stem, wonderfully marked with eyes and dots and pencilings in rich colors, are characteristics. Yet each carries out the plan on a color scheme of its own, and then can be compared only with the orchids in wonderful variability of beauty.

"*Mariopsa*" is the Spanish word for **Butterfly**, applied by the early Spanish settler because the eyes and markings on the flower are so like those on a butterfly's wings. It is a musical word bearing a touch of romance and we would not like to give it up for its English equivalent.

Time of flowering of Mariposa Tulips. In California, May to June. In the East, not more than two weeks later.

The beautiful tintings and markings are much more vivid than words can describe them.

Will be shipped Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 only.

AMABILIS, up to 15 in. high and rich buttercup yellow. 10 cts. each;

\$1.00 per doz.; \$2.00 for 50; \$3.50 per 100.

MARIPOSA TULIPS IN MIXTURE. A mixture of fine *Mariposa*

Tulips for 50 cts per doz.; \$2 for 50; and \$3.50 per 100.

CALACANTHUS—(Sweet Shrub) chocolate covered fragrant flowers

Gal. 35 cts. - 50 cts.

MIXED PLANTS OF WILD FLOWERS

2 gal. cans with 3 or more varieties in one can 25 cts. each plant.

CACTUS

Besides our regular line as listed in general catalogue we have added a very hardy one, standing 20 degrees below zero—large white, red and yellow flowers, at 50 cts. each.

IMPORTANT—When ordering wild flowers, bulbs, seed, please for your sake, for our sake, and most of all, for the bulbs and wild seed's sake, do not wait till you think the seed or bulbs are in stock at one of our nurseries, that you can pick them up there. If you do you surely will be disappointed in one way or other. Send us your order now in the regular manner, that we can send this stock soon as gathered, which will increase your success. Did you include sufficient postage and State Tax?

CACTUS—Culture—We use the following soil—about 8 parts river

run (fresh water) gravel which has nearly everything needed: sand, silt, gravel; screened thru a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. screen for small plants, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. for larger plants, to which we add 2 parts finely ground German peat and 1 or 2 parts (old style) lime mortar from old wrecked buildings (when this isn't available use 1 or 2 parts agriculture lime); of course this material should be always well mixed. When potting up new arrivals we never water for about 2 or 3 months, then sparingly and gradually increasing until you can water after 6 months twice a week—always bear this in mind—caactus can do better with a shortage of water rather than over-watering. We stop watering October 15, and they get no more water till February 1st. After well rooted we add a little well rotted cow manure once a year. See page 35 General Catalogue. Also when shifting cactus from one pot to a larger one it's best not to water for 2 months, till roots take hold of new soil.

CAMASSIAS

On the Pacific Coast, in the East, or Europe, there are few bulbous plants which meet climatic or soil conditions better, or give more attractive bloom. They are hardy without protection, thrive either under ordinary garden conditions or when naturalized in open moist woods, or on the sides of ponds or streams, or in not too dense a grassy growth. In the West they thrive where they are submerged all winter. All Eastern and European customers praise them highly. It is better to plant them not over 4 inches apart in masses of twelve to hundreds. Plant from October to January in any fair soil, and 3 to 4 inches deep. Water liberally when growing and in flower, but it does not matter whether they are dried off afterward or not. The foliage is excellent. Not necessary to lift when done flowering. They can be left alone for years.

CAMASSIAS LEICHTLINII grows to 4 feet and has as many as a hundred flowers. Petals are even and form a perfect star-shaped flower as much as an inch and a half across. The flowers appear in long succession. Reports from delighted customers everywhere justify us in most thoroughly recommending all Camassias for common garden culture. There are two fine colors.

CAMASSIAS LEICHTLINII BLUE. The colors in those I have range from lavender-blue to aconite-blue. Very fine bulbs, 8 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz.; \$6 per 100.

CAMASSIAS LEICHTLINII CREAM to WHITE. Fine bulbs, 8 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz.; \$6 per 100. Note: The white form flowers 2 to 3 weeks later than the blue.

CAMASSIAS QUAMASH is a royal blue. Rich in color, and grows as high as 2 feet in the best soils. Showy in masses. A wonderful value at my prices: 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.; \$3 per 100. Small flowering bulbs of this last variety to naturalize \$17.50 per 1000. Camassias are ready from September to Dec. 1. Best planted in late September and early October.

CINERARIA—(Wild Cineraria) from small pots, mixed colors, 15 cts. each.

CULTURE OF CALOCHORTUS AND BRODIAEAS IN CALIFORNIA

Drainage must be perfect. If not naturally so, raise the bed 6 inches and give a slight slope.

Soil. Friable loam, whether clay or sandy. Several species are native to adobe soils and none of them resent adobe if well drained. Use no manure.

Situation. Full sun in the cooler sections. In the warmer interior give the Globe and Star tulips light shade.

Distance and Depth of Plant. 2 in. apart gives room for development and a cover of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. is sufficient.

Time to Plant. Oct 1 and not later than Dec. 1.

Water. During winter and early spring, rains are sufficient, but if the late spring is dry, keep ground barely moist after April 1, and water liberally when the buds show for bloom.

Care after Flowering. If bulbs can be allowed to remain absolutely dry after flowering, leave in ground. Otherwise, it is best to dig and store dry until fall. If only a dozen or two are to be planted use boxes 10 in. deep and these can be set aside after ripe without disturbing.

Gophers. Gophers are fond of Calochortus and get away with many in the garden. Plant in screen bottom beds or trap vigilantly.

CULTURE FOR EAST.

Plant by Nov. 15 or at least before freezing and just as freezing starts give a cover of marsh hay or leaf of 3 or 4 in. Cover should be removed promptly in spring as tender shoots cannot push through.

Digging and Storing. Calochortus and Brodiaea bulbs are injured by summer rains and after they have ripened. As soon as ripe, dig, air in shade and store in a dry place in paper bags without packing material.

Calochortus. All types. Mixed. 40 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 for 100.
AMABILIS—Rich buttercup yellow, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

DAPHNE—*Philippii*, beautiful reddish purple or lilac outside, dark green leaves about an inch long—bracts as long or longer than the flowers, very rare—3 inch pot \$5.00.

DAPHNE—species name not available as this goes to press but one of the greatest novelty sensations in 50 years. Plant grows 3 ft. high by 3 ft. broad and blooms continuously here from Feb. to Oct. with a crop of green and bright red berries a third of an inch long. 4 inch pot size or small balled plants \$10.00.

DAPHNE—*Coliina* this is another sensation listed on page 33. We had not seen this bloom when catalogue went to press. It is one of the finest things we have and the price would have been more if we had realized what a gem it is. The flower is fully as large as *Odora*, a deep lilac inside and out and has a very strong fragrance but at the same time more dainty than *Odora*. This should be introduced at \$7.50. each for small plants but the catalogue price stands while the supply last. Only one to a customer and then only when ordered with other stock.

DIPLACUS—*Glutinosa*, 3 ft. bushy perennial—dry banks. Pretty yellow flowers. April to July. 4 inch pot 50 cts. Gal can 75 cts.

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLETS

(ERYTHRONIUMS)

The charm of these enchanting woodland plants is so well known that words seem futile. Had they no other beauty than that of the rich mottled leaves they would be well worth a place in the shady corner. The flowers are entrancingly beautiful, in these Western species, often 3 to 5 inches across, with stems as much as 18 inches high, although oftener 4 to 6 inches. The colors are in delicate tints of white, pink, cream, lavender, bright yellow and even deepest rose.

They are hardy in the coldest parts of the United States, and while they are at their best in a loose, gritty soil, rich in very old leaf mold, they also thrive in the greatest variety of clays, grits and rock soils. In woodlands, in shaded corners, or in crevices in shade, is the place to naturalize. Plant in numbers sufficient to carpet the ground.

Happiest of Western bulbs in the East are *Erythroniums* and *Camassias*. With any care they do well from Montreal to Georgia and are most beautiful and satisfactory.

Culture. Keep the bulbs in a cool place and in barely moist soil. When you receive them, plant at once in moist soil. When the bulbs are out of the ground, they soon suffer from overdrying. Any loamy or gritty soil will do and light shade is preferable. In planting, set the bulb upright, with 2 to 3 inches of soil covering the tip; 2 inches apart will give room enough.

Potting. One of the most experienced Chicago growers made a test of potting and had the *Erythroniums* in flower the first of February without any forcing except a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. *Californicum* and *Hartweggii* were the best. I would say that one could rely on these and of the varieties of *Californicum* as well. Handle same as *Hyacinths*.

Dog's-Tooth Violets can be grown in pots or cold frames to good advantage.

Erythroniums Californicum Bicolor, as the name signifies, has two vividly contrasting colors. The outer half of the petals is pure white, the inner bright chrome yellow, while the stamens are a rich gold. All *Erythroniums* have a faint fragrance, but "Bicolor" has a pronounced and delicious fragrance, enough so that from a few sprays the fragrance is noted across a room and from a bed in the open instantly catches one's attention. It is an exceptionally good grower. Altogether one of the very best of all.

10 cts. each; doz. \$1.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00.

Erythroniums Hendersonii. Like *Californicum*, but the flowers are a lovely light purple with centers a deep maroon, almost black. Most striking. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Erythroniums Johnsonii is perhaps the most lovely of all *Erythroniums*. With the stout habit of this group, it has exquisite rose-pink flowers. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

ELDERBERRY—Gallon can, 50-75 cts.

ELDERBERRY—beautiful silver leafed, 75 cts; larger plants \$1.50 up.

EPIBOLIUM—*Angustifolia* (fire plant) 2 to 5 ft. tall—blooming May to July. Good sized flowers in axis of leaves, also on end of stem—one inch diameter. Purplish lilac. Sced, small portion 25 cts; established plants 50 cts.

MIXTURES AND COLLECTIONS OF ERYTHRONIUMS
A Fine Mixture will be supplied at 40 cts. per doz.; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000.

FRITILLARIAS

FRITILLARIAS are bulbous plants of the west.

The members of this group, instead of being woodland plants, are found in sun in loam or clay soils. The leaves are few, crowded towards the base. Stems are up to 10 inches high and bear one to five flowers which are broad, open bells. We find that they do best in full sun in any well drained loam.

FRITILLARIAS—RECURVA. Much resembles a lily and is the finest of the world's *Fritillarias*. 1½ to 3 ft. in height with stout stems nodding at top. The strongly recurved flowers are orange scarlet, the throat flecked with yellow. 10 cts each; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

FRITILLARIAS—PLURIFLORA. Grows 6 to 12 in. high, leafy at base with many beautiful large open bells of a lovely deep rose. Next to *F. Recurva*, our most beautiful *Fritillaria*. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Mixed 75 cts. per doz.; \$6 per 100

HUCKLEBERRY—2 gal. cans, nice plants \$1.50; also 50 cts. up.

LILUM

CALIFORNIA LILIES

In number and beauty of its Lilies, California ranks at the top.

Note: *Magnificum* and *Bloomerianum* are stem rooting and flower the first year. Others of the *Humboldtii* group and the *Washingtonianum* group may or may not flower the first year, but in any case require to become established before blooming freely and then produce wonderful blooms year after year. The Bog Lilies usually bloom the first year.

LILUM HUMBOLDTII AND ALLIED SPECIES

LILUM HUMBOLDTII. A grand Lily, growing as tall as 10 feet, but usually 4 to 5 feet high, with very stout stem and many large orange-red flowers, spotted with small maroon spots. This species does well in the adobe soils prevailing about San Francisco Bay. It is sure to flower the first year after planting, and is a splendid grower. None better. First size, 75 cts. each; 3 for \$2; 12 for \$7.50.

LILUM BLOOMERANIUM. Like the preceding in color and flowering qualities, but with a very small bulb and small stem. Very pretty. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00.

LILUM BOLANDERI. One of the rarest of Lilies; 1 to 3 feet high, slender, with bell-shaped, deep crimson-red flowers, dotted purple. Very strong garden grown bulbs. 90 cts. each; 3 for \$2.50; \$9 per doz.

* **LILUM RUBESCENS** (The Redwood or Chemise Lily). A very distinct kind, having tall, slender stalks and exquisitely fragrant flowers of a tubular shape. In opening, they are white dotted purple, but soon change to a deeper purple, and all colors between white and purple will be seen on one stem. To succeed with this, drainage must be perfect. Large, 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

* **LILUM WASHINGTONIANUM PURPUREUM.** The celebrated Mount Hood Lily of the Northwest. From 3 to 5 and often 7 feet high with stout stems and many leaves in whorls and often with 25 flowers to a stem. The flowers are broad open trumpets opening pure white and often changing to deep wine color and are most spicily fragrant. A wonderful lily that has brought fine reports from all parts of the East where happily situated and proper care as to soil has been given. Very fine garden grown bulbs. Large size, 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

* **LILUM PARDALINUM "ORANGE GLOW".** An entirely new and very distinct form of this fine species. The plant is tall, sturdy, and very leafy. Very large, fully revolute flowers, soft orange, dotted maroon; some faintly, others with larger dots. There is sometimes a faint touch of red at the tips of the petals, but as these are concealed the effect is of orange only. Decidedly fragrant, and the only form of *Pardalinum* having fragrance. Large bulbs. \$1.50; 3 for \$4.00.

LILUM PHILLIPINENSE FORMOSIANUM, the Formosa Lily, has long slender trumpets 5 to 6 in. long with a 2 to 3 ft. stem very leafy with slender grass-like leaves. Fragrant and an easy grower. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00. Very small bulbs, 25 cts.

* **LILUM REGALE** is one of the finest Lilies for garden use the world affords. Large blooms from stem 1 to 3 feet high. Large trumpet-shaped flowers slightly shaded pink on white ground and with primrose-yellow showing through from the lower side. Very fragrant. In almost any good garden soil results can be had. Here afternoon shade is an advantage, also a light mulch to hold moisture even. Superfine quality at prices so low as to be undreamed of for this magnificent Lily. Large bulbs, 7 to 10 in., 35 cts. each; 12 for \$3.50.

LILUM SULPHUREUM. One of the grand lilies from Burma. From 4 to 8 ft. high, the stems carry very many sulphur yellow flowers. Not a native of California.

* **LILUM CALIFORNICUM** is a true bog plant, found in nature in wet bogs of the Northern mountains, or in the streams issuing from such bogs, and having a rather sandy peat soil. It makes strong clumps, with stout leafy stems, 18 inches to 2½ feet high, with rather small (proportionately) white flowers. Strong roots (divisions). 50 cents each; \$5.00 per doz. Clumps, undivided, at 50 cts each, plus an extra charge of 25 cts. for each eye over two. Such clumps have from 5 to 20 eyes. For a real show buy a large clump rather than a number of divisions.

LILUM TIGRINUM is the true Tiger Lily and one long seen in American gardens. Most easily grown and most satisfactory, being even easier than *Regale*. Stem is very leafy and foliage dark. The flowers are bright orange, spotted purple. This Lily can be distinguished by the small black bulbs at base of each leaf. **NOTE:** The Regal-Philipins—and Tiger—are not natives of California. 35 cts.; 3 for \$1.00; Doz. \$3.50.

* **LILUM TIGRINUM FLORAPLENA**, same as above except more rare in that it has double flowers, very showy. 60 cts. each; 3 for \$2.00; 6 for \$3.00; 12 for \$5.00.

* **LILUM MAGNIFICUM.** Differs from *Humboldtii* in having darker foliage and spots on flowers surrounded by a crimson circle—fine growing and blooming qualities. Nearly always flowers the first year after planting. Fine grower, none better. First size bulbs 75 cts. each; 3 for \$2. Smaller bulbs, 60 cts. each, 3 for \$1.50.

SMALL FLOWERED BOG LILIES

LILUM PARVUM. A charming little Lily, under favorable treatment, grows 5 to 6 ft. high, with many small, bell-shaped flowers. It is orange at the center, with crimson tips. From the sub-Alpine regions. 40 cts each; \$4.00 per doz.

LILIUM PARVUM LUTEUM. Similar variety, with clear yellow flowers. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

LILIUM MARITIMUM, of the bogs of the coastal portion of Calif., is related to *Parvum*, but with the deepest crimson colored flowers only lightly dotted in the throat. The foliage too, is deep green. A very rare Lily. For my first size bulbs, 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

LADY'S SLIPPERS

(WESTERN CYPRIPEDIUMS)

In the Far West we have three true *Lady's-Slippers*, and *Calypso borealis* and *Epipactis gigantea* so closely related that they are popularly taken for *Lady's-Slippers*.

Culture. The usual soil is a well-drained woodland soil, clayey, sandy, or gritty, with moderate admixture of leaf mold always sheltered, shady and moist, for *Montanum* and *Fasciculatum*. For *Californicum* best results are had with a mixture of chopped sphagnum, peat and leaf mold with some grit.

MONTANUM is a most lovely Orchid, found in the forest region of California. It is not unlike the *Eastern Pubescens* in habit.

The large flowers have white sacs and brownish sepals. Very fragrant, with the odor of vanilla. Strong plants, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per doz.

PARVIFLORUM This lovely species is found from Maine to the Northwest and comes from Washington. Fine foliage 1 ft. high with small but very bright yellow flowers. 50 cts. each; \$5 per doz.

Spectabile grows much taller and stronger than the last, with large pink flowers. 50 cts. each; \$5 per doz.

MULLEA—VERBASCUM—Easily grown, adaptable to most any soil not too wet or cold—3-5 ft. tall, erect—very pleasing when blended with larkspur, delphinium, digitalis. If contrast is wanted then with columbine, golden rod, wild asters, etc. A valuable feature in border planting is their large dark green foliage, 6 in. or more long, sometimes grey foliage; ours run to cream with dark brown bee or center, to a deep yellow with reddish brown bee, biennial-fls., about 1 inch wide and very showy. Seed, small portion, 25 cts. Plants 25-50 cts. each; a few larger 2 year blooming size plants 75 cts.—\$1.00 each. Last two sizes established in cans.

SALAL—Nice dwarf evergreen, 12-18 inches tall—shady places, small Lily of the Valley flowers. Safe established clumps, \$1.00—\$1.50 \$2.50. Small bare root, 50 cts. each.

SAXAFRAGA—PELTATA, hardy perennial shallow water plant, native of Calif.; very large brownish leaves—very showy where effect is wanted. Flower stocks 2 feet high with a cluster of pretty pink, sometimes white flowers. If pool over 12 inches deep set box or pot on a rock so plant is in less than 1 foot of water. Smallest divisions 50 cts. each; better ones 75 cts. each. Large clumps for immediate effect according to size, average \$2.50.

SCILLA

SCILLA—Peruvian, large, tight, beautiful deep blue clusters 4 to 6 inches diameter, on strong stiff stems 8 to 12 inches high, any good soil in sun, a little shade will be all right. Left undisturbed in the ground it blooms beautifully every year. Increases by division of bulbs, large blooming bulbs Oct. to Dec. There isn't anything that will give you more show and pleasure for the money than a small bed of a dozen or so of these. 35 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00; Doz. for \$3.00.

SIDALCEA MALVAEFLORA. Perennial, roundish leaves. Flower stalks 2 ft. Pretty rose pink flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. grows on well drained soil without care or attention. Strong plants \$1.00. Seeds, small packet 25 cts.

TRILLIUMS

Trilliums are very attractive plants of the Lily family. The forms known as Wood Lilies or Wake-Robins are well known and are fine wood-land plants. In the form of *sessile*, we have an altogether different tribe and a much better one from the standpoint of easy culture and ability to hold their own for years in the garden with no care.

Trilliums are among the earliest spring flowers.

SOILS PREFERRED AND CHARACTERISTICS

A better plant for the shaded corner, damp woodland, border of streams where the soil is moist, or for the shaded parts of the garden does not grow. It takes a year for them to take hold, but they will then improve for years. There is no better bulbous plant to naturalize to perfection in gravel, loam, sandy, and heavy clay, and with no care whatever, and with our dry California summer.

TRILLIUM RUBRUM. Narrow petals; deep maroon-purple to reddish purple.

TRILLIUM SNOW QUEEN is a purple white form of *Sessile*, having broader petals and larger flowers. Easily the best of the Trilliums.

TRILLIUM OVATUM. Related to the Eastern *grandiflorum*, larger. Flowers open pure white, gradually tinge pink, and finally become deep wine-purple. Requires leaf mold and shade. For the redwood regions the best to naturalize. None of the Trilliums are finer than *ovatum*: the change in color is an added charm. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

TOYON—Calif. Wild Holly 4 inch pot 50 cts.; Gal. 75 cts. 5 gal. can

\$2.50 up to \$50.00 according to specimen. 8 feet by 8 feet, \$25.00.

WILD HOLLY—See Toyon also *Photinia* page 34.

FERNS

WOODWARDIA—Giant timber ferns, grows to five feet, divisions 25 cts each; doz \$2.50. For larger plants see page 40 general catalogue. \$1.00.—A few still larger \$2.50.

